Postage to Foreign Countries added.

The Senate.

Dr. DEPEW told the representative of the United Press at Niagara Falls that "unless the Senate shall speedily settle the silver question there will be a serious agitation for the changing of the structure of that body." Oh, we guess not. Dr. DEPEW here repeats a notion of the Populists, who, however, are desirous that the sliver question shall be settled, not in the way desired by Dr. DEPEW, but the other way. The nate, which is thus threatened from both sides of the crooked political fence, need not be alarmed.

Its structure could be changed only by an amendment to the Constitution, the adoption of which cannot be expected, even by Dr. DEPEW, to take place quickly, or until after the settlement of the sliver question somehow, permanently or temporarily. We cannot believe that the Republican party would favor the amendment, and the Democracy would not. *

We should like to know what kind of a Senatorial structure Dr. DEPEW desires to put in the place of that which now exists. and which has existed for one hundred and four years. Perhaps he would abolish that ch of Congress, as its abolition is desired by those of the Populists, few in number, who have surrendered all hope of becoming members of it.

The Doctor is off his base.

Manhattan Day at the Fair.

New York will show Chicago, on the Manhattan Day of the Columbian Exposition. how heartly it rejoices in the splendid success of the Fair, the greatest and most beautiful of the whole series of World's Fairs. It will show that, without a trace of jealousy, it celebrates the magnificent triumph of Chicago. The Columbian Exposition involved an

expenditure so enormous that at one time it was feared that Chicago had entered upon a losing undertaking. The very splendor of the White City gave rise to misgivings lest the enterprise might swamp its liberal projectors. First of all, Chicago determined to present to the world an exhibition of consummate and unparalleled magnificence and beauty. It spent money on it without stint, thinking of the result to be produced in the exhibition itself and its buildings, and not of the money profit or loss to accrue.

Happily for Chicago and for the whole Union, the Fair has disappointed the prophets of evil. It is showing a balance on the right side. It is a grand success anancially, not less than artistically.

In this result New York rejoices with Chicago, and in celebrating the day specially set apart for it at the Fair, it will also celebrate the glory of Chicago.

Would Mr. Cleveland Resign?

Our esteemed neighbor and reformed Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, continues to take a gloomy view of the prospects of unconditional repeal. Day before yesterday it expressed the opinion that the situation in the Senate could be worse only if the repeal had already been voted on and defeated. Yesterday the same estimable journal introduced a new and somewhat startling idea by considering the question whether, in case the Democratic majorities in the Senate and the House d finally adopt and pass a con measure, the President would sign the bill or send in his resignation. Its own opinion on this point is positive. "To such a measure." save the Times, "Mr. CLEVE-LAND is less likely to give his signature than to a resignation of his office."

The suggestion of the possibility of Mr. CLEVELAND's resignation, in the event which the Times seriously apprehends and apparently regards as more than probable. is quite new to the country, so far as we are sware. Nobody has discussed the idea thus presented. Nobody has studied and weighed the conflicting motives, which might impel Mr. CLEVELAND to throw up his official trust upon the defeat of the silver purchase repeal bill, or which on the other hand might restrain him from sudden and peremptory abdication.

The alternative which has seemed to most minds more obvious and practically important is whether Mr. CLEVELAND would accept from the Democratic majorities in the House and the Senate under any circumstances or in any form whatever, a compromise and conditional repeal bill, or whether he would veto the same and continue to hold the office to which he was elected by the Democratic party even if the conditional repeal should become a law over his veto. Such semi-officially accredited spokesmen

for the President as the editor of Mr. CHILDS'S Public Ledger are printing strong language concerning Mr. CLEVELAND'S purpose to accept from Congress nothing short of absolute and unconditional repeal. Major Carson, the Washington correspondent of that newspaper, reports that there is the highest authority for the statement that the President is now more firmly convinced of the correctness of the utterances contained in his message to Congress, urging speedy and unconditional repeal, than at the time that document was sued. So far from favoring a compromise, there is reason to believe the President would withhold his approval from a bill in which the evils of the present law were continued even for a limited period." Mr. L. CLARK DAVIS, the editor of the Ledger, and next to Mr. GILDER, perhaps, Mr. CLEVE-LAND's closest personal friend in the field of journalism or literature, adds to Major Carson's asseveration his own positive statement: "The President now stands precisely where he has always stood, unchangeably opposed to any and every plan of cowardly, vicious compromise, and in support of the unconditional repeal of the pur chasing clause of the ruinous SHERMAN act.'

We have no doubt that the Public Ledger states Mr. CLEVELAND'S position accurate ly. If a measure short of unconditional ropeal should go to the White House, even with the weight of unanimous Democratic consent in both Houses of Congress, it would probably return to the Capitol with Mr. CLEVELAND'S veto written large and plain; although in at least one notable instance, namely, the curious case of the Oleomargarine bill, he was content to sign

a measure against which every Demogratic fibre in his body must have revolted, and to throw the responsibility of the tremendous blunder upon Congress. That precedent is not likely to be followed by Mr. CLEVELAND in the case of silver repeal. Supposing that the worst apprehensions of the New York Times should be realized, and that the President should be called upon either to sign or to veto an unsatisfactory repeal bill, we have no doubt that he would veto it.

That the President would go any further and resign his office, even in face of the certain passage of the unsatisfactory measure over his veto, we do not believe for an instant. The petulant folly of such an act would be unworthy of Mr. CLEVELAND, or of any serious-minded statesman. What would become of the still greater mission, the abolition of the unconstitutional protective tariff, with which the Democracy has charged its representatives, if at the first failure in another part of the programme the party's official chief should abandon his post in anger and disgust? It is no compliment to Mr. CLEVELAND to intimate, however remotely, that he is capable either of resigning or of seeking to influence Congressmen by threatening to resign; and the suggestion of it by the New York Times at the present moment we do not regard as particularly felicitous.

The New York Democracy. The 384 Democratic delegates who will assemble in State Convention in Saratoga to-day, will represent harmoniously and thoroughly the 650,000 New York Democrats whose votes were cast in favor of the Chlongo ticket last November. The most liberal estimate puts at 80 the number of delegates adverse to the present splendid. spirited, and successful leadership of the State organization; and the least friendly and partial estimate puts at 304 the number of unopposed delegates, regularly chosen, all upholding and sustaining the chieftains who have permanently restored New York to the Democratic column.

Delegates are chosen in Democratic nominating conventions in this State, not upon the basis of the votes cast, as is the rule among the Republicans, but according to unvarying Assembly district divisions. Thus, a strong Republican Assembly district has just as full a representation in Saratoga to-day, as an Assembly district in which the Democratic lead is overwhelming. The Second Assembly district of this city, which cast 9,136 votes for Mr. CLEVELAND in November, has the same representation with Putnam county, in which the Democratic vote was 1,603.

In the populous and decisive centres of Democratic strength in New York, there are no contests, and no pretence of contests or of opposition to the accredited and acknowledged party leadership in to-day's Convention is made; for instance:

New York: Democratic majority at last election Kings: Democratic majority at last election 29,-

66; no contest. Westchester: Democratic majority at last election 2,854: no contest. Richmond: Democratio majority at last election

8.082; no contest. In these counties, giving collectively a

majority of 110,382 for the Democratic electoral ticket a year ago, and relied upon for as much by the Democrats of the State this year, there is no factious or factional opposition to the regular delegations.

Some strong Republican counties, on the other hand, have sent to to-day's Convention, delegates antagonistic to the State organization, and to its excellent and victorious leadership. Warren county, which gave Mr. HARRISON a majority of 3,995; Clinton county, which gave him a majority of 362: Essex county, which gave him 1,926; Genesee, which gave kim 1,043; Chautauqua, which gave him 6,198, and St. Lawrence, which gave him 7,017, are credited, or charged, with delegates professing themselves favorable to minority leadership. These countles gave, collectively, 16,500 majority for Mr. HARRISON last year.

The rule of Democratic conventions in this State is undeviating. Representation is based upon Assembly districts, and not upon votes. The delegates from strong Republican counties will, therefore, have rather more than their appropriate share of influence in the proceedings; but that will not prevent the Convention from being harmonious, or from nominating candidates whom the people will elect.

Free speech and fair play is, and should be, the rule of all American conventions; and the 300, or more, majority delegates have nothing to fear from the minority of 80, or less, to-day at Saratoga.

Great is Democracy; eternal are its principles; and profound is popular confidence, in the Empire State, in the wisdom and de sirability of Democratic administration and in the invincibility of our present Democratic leaders.

An Apparent End of the Slamese Affair. The treaty signed on Sunday at Bangkok embodies concessions to France consider ably exceeding those demanded in her ultimatum. On their face they indicate that the French have obtained control of both banks of the Mekong River and have paved their way to complete ascendancy in Siam. On one important point, however, the treaty is silent, and it is therefore evident to those who recall the preceding phases of the affair, that China and England have yet to be reckoned with, and that the use of the

Mekong as a means of communication with

In their ultimatum, the French, speaking

Yunnan is far from being secured.

in the name of the Annamese empire, the protection of which they have assumed asserted a right to all the left or eastern bank of the Mekong, as far as the twenty-third parallel of north latitude, together with all the islands in the river. This, of itself, was an extravagant claim, even as regards the middle course of the Mekong, for French maps had fixed the western boundary of Annam at the range of mountains running parallel with that river but at a considerable dis tance to the cast of it. The British Foreign Office, however, did not interpose to shield Siam from spollation; and the Bangkok Government was eventually coerced into assent to the demand, so far as the territory was concerned to which its title was not questioned by third parties. But, when the time came for the agreement to be set forth in a formal treaty, the French envoy, M. LE MYRE DE VILERS, insisted not only on a further mutilation of the Siamese domain, but on the discharge of certain Danes who were performing the functions of Cabinet Ministers at Bangkok. Obviously, the latter requirement could not have been complied with unless by reducing Siam to the condition of a dependency; but, after long delay and strenuous protests, the additional territory exacted was surrendered. say surrendered, because, although the treaty does not make over in full sovereignty the strip fifteen miles wide on right or western bank of the Mekong, it practically abandons it, because Slam renounces the right of maintaining any fortifications in that region. while permitting the French to fortify. Siam

Battambang, which lies at a great distance from the Mekong, and actually to the west of Tale Sap, or the Great Lake. A glance at the map will show that the right of access to Battambang brings the French within easy striking distance of Bangkok. This latter concession would seem to insure French preponderance in Siam. but for the doubt hanging over the purposes of China and England, a doubt justified by the silence of the treaty with regard to their territorial pretensions.

Slam can cede only what belongs to her. and that is why the treaty exhibits an ominous reserve as to the northern boundary of the section surrendered to France. Originally, as we have said, the French claimed the left bank of the Mekong as far as the twenty-third parallel, but this claim was met by China's announcement that the twenty-first parallel constituted her southern border, and that to overstep this was beyond the scope of any diplomatic arrangement between the Slamese and French Governments. Nor was this all. Between the twenty-first and nineteenth parallels on that bank of the river, stretches a populous and prosperous province, the ownership of which by Siam is not absolute, but qualified. This province, of which Luang Prabang is the capital, was ceded to Siam by Burmah on the express condition that it should never be made over to any third power. The fulfilment of this condition has been exacted by England, in the capacity of protector of Burmah, and, therefore, the Bangkok Government has been careful in framing the present treaty not to designate the northern limit of the strip given to France. A question of delimitation remains, therefore, to be settled between France and England. If France submits to the English claim, she loses the most valuable province on the left bank of the Mekong; she foregoes her long-cherished hope of opening steam communication with China by means of that river; and she allows Siam to be made a buffer State between the French and English possessions in Farther India. The alternative would be war, for it is certain that the British Government will not abandon any territory to which Burmah has a reversionary claim. She could not do it without inflict ing a fatal injury on her prestige, which has already suffered by her fallure to afford the same support to Siam as she has af forded to Afghanistan.

hands a boundary question which is likely to give them trouble.

On the whole, though the French have ob

tained some money and a good deal of ter-

ritory from Slam, there is left on their

An Interesting Candidate. The Boston Herald regards as an overstatement our remark that the Hon. John EDWARDS RUSSELL is probably the most cultivated man that has ever been a candidate for office in Massachusetts. Evidently the Boston Herald supposes that literary cultivation is the only kind. Massachusetts has fed on the dry husks of books so long that book learning may perhaps be regarded by her as all-sufficient. The present Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts was never matriculated at a college, nor has he spent most of his time in the study. His father, a liberalminded manufacturer who got rich by that system of protected spoliation which the son is eager to destroy, gave him the opportunity to educate himself in his own way There have been plenty of men in Massachusetts politics of far deeper literary knowledge than Mr. Russell. He is not to be compared for broadness of scholarship with Edward Everettor Robert Charles WINTHROP OF CHARLES SUMNER OF WIL-LIAM EVERETT: but he is a man of wider cultivation, because he has touched life at more points, while the range of his experience is greater, and the circle of his pursuits and amusements larger. He may not be able to cap Latin verses with the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT, or to quote hymns with the Hon. GEORGE FRISHIE HOAR and yet he is a more cultivated man, because his mind has been improved more variously. He is a man of business and a student of Spanish literature and Spanish colonial antiquities, and of political economy and scientific agriculture, a lover f horses and china and prints, a traveller and a collector, an orator, an administrator; in fact, a polyhedron of cultivation; a country gentleman, an ornament of clubs good all-around man.

We have examined carefully the comments of the Massachusetts Republican newspapers upon Mr. Russell, and we find that the chief things against him are these: I. His voice is a little squeaky at times. Well, if it is, 'tis because he lost its sonority hallooing for a tariff for revenue only.

II. He spends much time in "cutting off We must confess that we do not coupons." understand the gravity of this charge. Is t the fashion among the statesmen of lassachusetts to bite off their coupons?

III. In spite of his zeal for sheep culture, a census of his Leicester flock taken by some inquisitive oaf some years ago, showed only thirty sheep. It is a high proof of Mr. RUSSELL's sagacity if he was able at any one time to keep even three live sheep in a State in which there are so many tramp dogs with a taste for free wool. In fact, the more the Hon. JOHN EDWARDS RUSSELL is studied, the more various is his cultivation seen to be and the more attractive is the light cast upon his personality.

Which? A true-blue American yachtsman known to us as thoroughly patriotic in person and pedigree, thus speaks boldly, through his instinctive love and desire to see the Stars and Stripes wave permanently from every pole which fame can set up:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I WANT to express the dominant feeling in my heart as I contemplate the contest about to be opened between the American and the English yachts. As a student of yachts and a lover of yachting. I hope this time to see the Stars and Stripes dip to the beautiful representative of England, and the Valkyris resume possession of the America's Cup in the name of the contry which first offered it as a world's prize. We have a great boat in the Vigilant, undoubtedly the best we have ever had; but I cannot help thinking that if the persistency of the British in their struggle to regain the cup shall be rewarded with success in this, their fourth great essay, the yachting world on both sides of the water will thrill with a stimulus for further and greater development in yachts which will far surpass the ambition for supremacy shown in any previous year. The Englishmen will work to defend their prize with elation not expe rienced before, and as for the Americans, in case loss the race this year, I believe it would pay to estab-lish a new line of boats to tow the atream of new cup seekers that would hurry across to bring back what

had been lost. We respect our correspondent's desire for Valkyrie's triumph in the belief that the future would bear out his forecast of the result. The Valkyrie is by no means destitute of this same friendly sympathy among many other American yachtsmen inclined to submit their natural hopes for the Vigilant to a more philosophical and more far-reaching conclusion that probably we shall advance further in the art of moulding the ideal boat's body through a turn of fortune against us. Nevertheless, THE SUN. which has followed the career of the agrees to evacuate the province of Vigilant with peculiar interest and con-

fidence, confesses that its bankering for our supremacy in yacht making is as avaricious as ever, and it prefers to hang on to the halliards of the flag with the same old tight and single-minded grip. We hope to see three races, all good, for the cup this year, but no more; and we freely commit. to the freaks of fate our opinion that the Vigilant is fit to do the trick.

What the morrow of the deciding race has in store, though, can be looked for with equanimity by all interested, no matter how closely. If we win, Lord DUNRAVEN succumbs to the finest craft we ever launched. If we lose, it will be to a yachtsman who can have from us no fuller praise than that he is a worthy successor to those most gallant yachtsmen who have preceded him in the quest, the late Sir Richard Sutton and Lieut, HENN. We hurrah for the Valkyrie even before she crosses the line; and if she recrosses it victorious, we shall all shout louder yet and without a tone of the rage of disappointment.

We approve of the two nominations made by the President to the important office of Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals. Dr. KERN of San Francisco and Dr. WARD of Boston have a good standing among analytical chemists. We have no doubt that their nomination will be promptly confirmed by the Senate, which has not acted with promptitude upon some of the President's other nominations.

Many European tourists will doubtless stop over this year, as they have in other years, in a certain western city to inquire the way to the house of a quiest student whose name uses much better known in Eu-tope than it is in his own city that strangers there can scarcely find a man who had even heard of him.—Erec-ting Past.

We suppose that the Evening Post here refers to Prof. Dons of Peoria. The truth is that there are so many intellectual geniuses in these times out West and elsewhere, that it is impos sible for any ordinary citizen to keep the run of them, or even to register all their names in his crowded memory.

When our English friends cross the Atlantic in the interest of sport, some care should be taken to employ the English language, with due regard to grammar as well as style, in the international correspondence and official documents to which they are a party Yet we have to read in the circular of the New York Yacht Club, respecting to-day's contest. that the contesting yachts should be given a fair race:" and a shabbier violation of English grammar and style could not easily be invented. Better let the Valkyrie win, and we write tolerable English, than defeat her and smash the rules of English grammar and rhatoric at the same time.

We have no doubt that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will deal fairly with Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews. He asks for a large appropriation for his department, or nearly a million dollars more than the amount appropriated for it last year; but it must be admitted that he has set forth, in a very precise manner, the requirements of that branch of the public service. He has given all the details of the proposed expenditures, so that not only the Board of Estimate, but also every citizen, can scrutinize each item of the account. In the letter which he sent to Mayor Gilbox under date of Sept. 15 he explained fully and clearly the policy which he desires to it must be carried out in order to keep the city's streets in the best possible order. There is no document upon the subject of street cleaning which is more satisfactory than that which Commissioner Andrews has submitted to the Mayor.

He must have the means needed for the execution of his plans. And it does not seem to us that the amount of money which he has asked for is any more than will be required for

Does stage love impair real love !- Boston Globs. We cannot say for sure, but we guess not, or, anyhow, not always. Perhaps, in truth, real love and stage love are often of the same essence, of like substance, of similar quality, and closely akin to each other. Indeed, for all we can say, the resemblance between them may be marked, or even very marked. Ask the younger Dumas, or M. PIERRE LOTT, or Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENSON, or, in case all these persons have gone out, ask the well-informed Mr. WILLIAM D. HOWELLS of this place, who rarely ever goes out, except to collect the proceeds of his copyright from the publishers of his novels. We are unable to say whether Prof. HELMHOLTZ, the German chemist now in this country, who is a man of analysis and subject. But we can tell the Boston Globe that t is very foolish in putting its question about stage love and real love to stage lovers and real lovers, as it has vainly done. The question is of the gallipot.

An account of the "Ghetto" that has been created in this city by the Russian im migrants of recent years is printed in the Jewish Messenger, "Certainly," says this paper, "the existence of such a Ghetto in New York is an evil which should not longer be tolerated; and something must be done about it for the fame of New York Israel and their prosperity in the future."

It is hard to effect any betterment of that part of the city which is here spoken of as the Ghetto, and in which over 100,000 Russian immigrants have taken up their abode. The Department of Health has tried to bring about some improvement in the condition of some of the older tenements, but it has met with obstructions that cannot be overcome by any power under its control. The masses of people there had been compelled, before coming to this country, to live in the most uninviting quarters of the cities of Russia and Poland and the habits of a lifetime are not to be changed without tedious labor, in which they

themselves must take part. The Jewish Messenger maintains that there is but one remedy for the evil of which it gives account, and that is the "diversion stream of immigration from this city, and the distribution of the tenement-house popula tion in the suburbs and elsewhere." We must add, however, that this diversion and distribution would be very difficult of accomplishment. Large numbers of the Russian Jews who are constantly arriving at this port de sire to reside in New York, and naturally take up their abode in those parts of the cit; which are chiefly inhabited by their brethren. In the nine months of the current year, nearly 30,000 Jewish newcomers have been added to that densely populated part of the city, the so-called Ghetto. Yet other thousands will hereafter be added, unless the stream of imnigration can somehow be diverted.

It seems to us that this question ought to be taken up earnestly by the delegates to the National Convention of that powerful Jewish organization, the Busi Berith, which is to be held in this city next week. In this matter, that body could render an important service to the Jewish people in America, and to the city which contains a larger Jewish population than any other city in the world.

A defect of our present New York Election law is its failure to provide specifically for separate nominations by the Mugwumps. They should have in each election ticket of their own, like the Socialists. the Prohibitionists, the Anti-Masons, and the Protectors of American Institutions. It is true that the candidates upon the Mugwump ticket would not get many votes. but whatever these might lack numerically would be more than made up in quality and variety. The Mugwumps of New York are cerainly no fewer than 2,800, in the full vote of an exciting canvass. In an off year, allowing r all contingencies, they probably number 1.600. They should have a ticket of their own and no person should be prevented from voting it. This would save time and trouble, and do injury to neither of the regular parties.

MANBATTAN DAY CEREMONIES. Sishop Potter Cannot Take Part-A Pro

visional Programme. The Executive Committee of the committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Gilrey to pre-pare for the celebration of Manhattan day at the World's Fair met yesterday morning in the Governors' Room in the City Hall. Gen. Horace Porter presided. The Chairman of the Com-mittee on Ceremonies, which had organized in secret session by electing Seth Low Chairman. reported the following programme:

The ceremonies will be held in Music Hall, beginning at 1 P. M. Those taking part will assemble at the New York State building and march in a body to the hall. The ceremonies will open with prayer by Bishop Potter and close with a benediction by Archbishop Corrigan. Seth Low and Gen. Porter were nounced as two orators, and Gen. Porter and Isidor Straus were appointed to select other speakers. Major Augusto P. Montant and Mr. J. W. Tappin were appointed a committee to

speakers. Major Auguste P. Montant and Mr. J. W. Tappin were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a local band to go to Chicago on the excursion train and take part in the ceremonica.

After the appointment of these committees Mr. Tappin remarked that the travelling expenses of the Archbisnop and Bishop Potter would, of course, be load by the committee.

Mr. John D. Crimmins jumped up and said:

"So far as his Grace the Archbishop is concerned, I can announce that the arrangements for his travelling have already been made."

As he sat down comptroller Myers got up and said: "So far there have been but two aubscriptions received by your Treasurer. One for \$100 is made by Archbishop Corrigan and the other, for the same amount, by Mr. William Brookfield."

A broad smile went around the committee. It widsped when Mr. Lispenard Stewart announced that Bishop Potter contemplated a four months' trip to Europe, and would sail, probably, on Saturday. This will necessitate the selection of some other dergyman to make the opening prayer.

Gen. Porter was asked whether the Old Guard would attend. He said they would be invited, and that on their acceptance of the invitation arrangements would be made for their transportation. Among the things talked about in the way of entertainment was, a choral society, to be obtained in Chicago. The suggestion met with favor, and the Committee on Ceremonies will try to arrange for one. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The Finance Committee met then and chose Compitroller Myers Chairman. He was instructed to make a public appeal for funds. The Committee on Ceremonies will have another meeting on Thursday next.

BROOKLYN'S HAMILTON STATUE. Its Unveiling in Front of the Club Which Bears His Name.

The bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton erected on a granite pedestal in front of the Hamilton Club, at Remsen and Clinton streets. in Brooklyn, was unveiled yesterday in the presence of the members of the club and 200 or 300 other spectators. It represents Hamilton, in the costume of the period, in the act of delivering an oration. The statue was designed by Mr. Ordway Partridge, a Brooklyn sculptor, and was made in France. These are the inscriptions on the pedestal:

There is not in the Constitution of the United States an element of order, of force, or of duration, which he has not powerfully contributed to introduce and caused to predominate—Guizot.

He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth.—Webster. The model of eloquence and the most fascinating of orators.—Story.

His rare powers entitle him to the fame of being the first intellectual product of America.—Stores.

The name of Hamilton would have honored Greece in the age of Aristides.—Ames.

in the age of Aristides.—Ames.

George M. Olcott presented the statue to the club on behalf of the subscribers, and President James McKeen formally received the gift. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Miss Grace Seccomb, a daughter of the late E. A. Seccomb, who started the movement for the erection of the statue. At the close of the outdoor exercises the company returned to the club house and listened to addresses by Joshua M. Van Cott, who spoke of Hamilton as a statesman; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who discussed his career as a soldier; Dr. Allan McLean Hamilton of this city, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, and Sculptor Partridge. When the speeches were finished a collation was served.

PALMETTO PINE TOP WHISKEY.

Gov. Tillman Gets the Courts to Order that the Trade Mark Be Registered.

Washington, Oct. 4.-Tillman's Palmetto brand Pine Top whiskey has been laughed at, but the South Carolina Governor has evinced "get there" capacity which may yet make the dispensary goods a leading article in the liquor market. To bring themselves within the letter of the law the South authorities shipped a case of the Paimetto whiskey to Canada, where it was sold at a nominal price. Having thus established the trade of the State with a foreign country, Gov. Tillman applied to the United States Patent Office to have the Palmetto States Patent Office to have the Palmetto trade mark registered. The Commissioner of Patents rejected the application with emphasis and refused a rehearing. Nothing daunted, the Governor took the case into the courts, contending that the Commissioner was only an executive officer, who had to obey the order to register a trade mark which was not clearly an infringement upon some one previously registered. Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court has sustained this contention, and issued an alternative injunction commanding the Commissioner of Patents to register the Palmetto brand before next Saturday or show cause with he refuses to do so. As the Commissioner has already shown his "cause" on a demurrer, which has been overruled, this decision is probably final.

TILLMAN'S LIQUOR RAIDS.

The Constables Swoop Down on Sever Places Without Success,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 4. - The whiskey constabulary paid a visit to Summerville to-day and raided the establishment of George Sabbus. They looted the place, carrying off every thing portable in it, including the door, but found no contraband goods. Then they returned to Charleston and paid another visit to Hemme's restaurant, on King street, which was sacked on Monday. It was said that they expected by doubling to catch the Tiger asleep. They searched the premises from asieep. They searched the premises from roof to celiar and through to the woodpile, but found nothing; but bottles of extra dry cider. Several visits were raid also to the freight station of the South Carolina Railway, but without results. During the day the cordon around the building was recatablished, but it was removed to night. The raids will be continued to morrow. As an indication of the way the harrowing process is affecting the town, it may be said that nearly everybody in the city is selling whiskey, wine, and beer oxcept the four dispensaries established by the State. These are practically boycotted save by the negroes. by the negroes.

The Mexican Boundary Dispute. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. - The Mexican boundary dispute, caused by changes in the channel of the Rio Grande, and which recently brought troops of the United States and of Mexico to the scene of the trouble, will be settled by a ioint commission to consist of two members, one to be appointed by Mexico and the other by this Government. The State Department has been informed that the Mexican Commis-

sioner has already been appointed, and Prosi-dent Cleveland will soon select the representa-tive of the United States.

Fair Will Close This Moath, Sure

From the Chicago Times. But thirty days remain to see the Fair after to day The law of Congress fixes the closing day for. 30 day, it is at bought the Exposition directory will alreach a point, and be open on the morning of the Sist. World's Fair Directors are simplessing strongly the point that there are but thirty or thirty-one more days of the Exposition. An impression has gode abroad that the tim will be extended, and this the Exposition management is seeking to deny. "It is a great mistake," and Act-ing President Peck yesterday, "to have the impression get out that the Fair is going to run through Nover ber. It is wrong, and too much publicity cannot be

the Exposition must come, and come at once." Not Wanted in Their Midst,

given this fact. We may hold it open Oct. 31, but that will be the last day, and the people who want to see

From the Atlanta Constitution,
Columnia, S. C., Sept. 28—The Colored Emigration
Association met in number tast Monday, four counties
being represented. Socretary W. B. Chappelle gave the
following for publication: The sole purpose of this organization is to better the condition of our race at any cost. We here such to everything, and a se thread to believe that our white friends a

> Epitaph for a Socialist Agitato Letter the Lordon Sunday Sun Bury me with elsenthed hands.
> And with eyes open wide.
> For its storm and struggle I lived.
> And its struggle and storm I died.
> Fassits Abass. August 27, 1893.

BLACKBALLED THE JEWS.

Company H of the Seventy-Stret Voted Against Marks and Yanger, Edward Jacoby, a young Jew, who lives at 320 East Eighty-sixth street, has been a member of Company H. Seventy-first Regiment, for eight months. Several weeks ago he asked two of his friends, Emanuel Marks, 23 years old, and Samuel Yaoger, 23 years old. both of 444 East Eighty-sixth street, to join the regiment. The young men declined at first, but Jacoby kept urging them until they finally agreed to let him propose them in Com-pany H. There was a meeting of Company H in the armory on Tuesday evening, and, in accordance with instructions from Jacoby, the

Yaeger told the story yesterday: Marks and I went to the armory to see how we would come out. We never supposed for a moment that there would be any objection to us on account of our religion. There are already so many Hebrews in the regiment that I cannot quite understand why we should

are already so many Hebrews in the regiment that I cannot quite understand why we should have been insulted as we were. Well, when we reached the armory the meeting had not begun, and the members of Company H were sitting around smoking and taiking. Jacoby met us and told us we would have to sit outside in the hall during the meeting. He then secured us seats and we sat just outside of the door, which was open, giving us a clear view of everything and enabling us to hear what went on inside as well as if we had been in the room.

"There was some ordinary business at first and then Jacoby got up and said he had two new members to propose. He then read off our names. Immediately there was a burst of laughter from a group of young men who sat near the door, and one of them shouted clear across the room:

"Oh, they're Sheenies, Blackball firm!"

"Then some one else shouted 'Yes,' and then almost every one inside began to laugh.

Jacoby stuck up for us and protested vehemently against the insult which had been offered us. The officer in command finally restored order and then a vote was taken. It is needless to say that we were overwhelmed with black balls. Now, as far as blackballing is concerned. I have nothing to say. It is the right of any member of any organization to blackball an applicant for admission when he does not consider that applicant a desirable acquisition. But why discrimination should be grossly insulted on account of our nationality is more than I can undarstand. It was a disgraceful and cowardly thing to do, and something should be done at once. When what had occurred became known around the regiment we had many sympathizers, and a cordial invitation was extended to us at once to join Company F. Under the circumstances, however. I think we are better off out of the regiment."

Col. Green of the Seventy-first was in Buffalo yesterday. Capt. Tilien of Company H. could not be found, and neither could Lieuts. Fisher or Lichenstein. At the armory it was said that there had been some trouble in Compan

ENRICHED HIS ADOPTED DAUGHTER. Mr. Webb Left Miss Ranken His House and

The will of the late Ship-builder Eckford Webb has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. It was presented by an employee of the First National Bank. where it has been lodged since its execution. on Aug. 20, 1891. Miss Jessie Belknap Ranken, who calls herself the adopted daughter of the dead man, gets the house at 78 Bush street, in which she lived with Mr. Webb until gether with \$5,000 and one-third of the residuary estate. The other two-thirds are left to Sarah E. Buckhout, a niece, and W. H. Jones,

Sarah E. Buckhout, a niece, and W. H. Jones, a nephew of the dead man. The other beneficiaries are Abigail A. Jones, a niece, and James F. Devoe. There is \$3,200 left to the trustees of Greenwood Cemetery to erect a monument over the grave of the testator and to keep the grave in repair.

The name of W. P. Webb, the brother of the dead man, is not mentioned in the will, and it is said he will contest it on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. The Long Island Loan and Trust Company is made sole executor. The estate is valued at over \$300,000.

The testator explains that the bequests to Miss Ranken are made "out of respect for her and for her services and kindness to me and with the expectation that she will remain with me as long as I live." There is also a provision that all the bequests to her should be void in case she did not remain.

SUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Over \$67,000 Wanted of Balbi & Co. to Make Up for Those Undervaluations. United States District Attorney Johnson of Brooklyn began a suit yesterday against L Salbi and L. Vitalli, the members of the Italian importing firm of L. Balbi & Co. of Union street, in that city, for the recovery of \$07.254.32. It is alleged that the firm has defrauded the Government out of that amount by means of alleged false invoices and weights and undervaluations on twenty-four importaand undervariations on twenty-four importa-tions of clive oil, macaroni, raisins, and other Italian products, made between August, 1830, and December, 1831.

The case has been worked up under the management of Collector Kilbreth and Deputy

management of Collector Kilbreth and Deputy Collector Cronkhite, and all the documents were transmitted to District Attorney Johnson on Tuesday. The papers in the case were served yesterday upon the defendans, who have twenty days in which to put in an answer.

DR. ROBERTSON'S SALARY Seems to Have Been the Principal Obliga-

The State Board of Charities President Oscar Craig presiding, continued yesterday in the office of Lispenard Stewart at 54 William street, its investigation of the affairs of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society. Expert Accountant William A. May continued his testimony. He said the total expenses of the society for the first six months of the present year were \$1,400, of which \$125 was paid for postage stamps, \$429 for Dr Robertson's salary, and \$330 for his personal expenses. Mr. May said that only 7.4 per cent of the money disbursed had gone to the beneficiaries. The books showed that up to ent of the present year Dr. Robertson uly 31 of the present year of the present year of the present year of the present year.

claimed that more than was owed to him.

It was decided to adjourn the investigation until Dec. 6 at the same place, the Board of Charities turning their attention in the mean time to the investigation of the affairs of the

RECOVERS HER LETTER OF CREDIT. Mrs. Piske, Who Was Robbed on the Campania, Gets Part of Her Property.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.-Mrs. B. R. Fiske, the Boson widow who was robbed of \$4,000 in diamonds and a letter of credit for £20,000 or the Cunard steamer Campania, which arrived in New York on Aug. 26, and who is now liv-

In New York on Aug. 26, and who is now liv-ing in this city, has received from the Boston agent of the Cunard Company the leather bag in which the valuables were when stolen. When the Cunard Company was renovating the steamship this bag was found hidden in the ladies' lavatory. The thief did not unlock it, but cut open one end and removed the valu-ables. The letter of credit of £20,000 was still in the bag undisturbed. The Conard Company forwarded the bag just as it was when found to their agents, who delivered it to Mrs. Fiske.

Capt, Berghold Expinion.

Police Captain Berghold will probably not be tried for signing in blank the two requisitions for police supplies which Commissioner Mac-Lean found on the desk when he visited the Grand Central police station.

Capt. Berghold explained to Superintendent Byrnes yesterday that one of the requisitions was for a broom and the other for stationery. "I was going on my vacation," he said. "Sergeant Lonsdale teld me that the articles were needed, and I signed the blank requisitions, so that the Sergeant might fill them in." Superintendent Hyrnes will report this explanation to the Commissioners.

Seconton Slazers to Compete in Wiles.

SCRANTON, Oct. 4.-A movement has been be gun here to send a choir of Weish-American singers to Wales next year to represent the United States at the National Eisteddfod there. One hundred and sixty picked volces are to be chosen. All must be residents of this city, and every applicant will be required to pass a sharp examination. The richest man in the coal regions, William Connoll, has been elected President of the choir, and says there will be no want of funds.

Boston Pinnucial Methods.

TO PHILANTHROPIATE I am a working woman; will some one buy and hold for instweets as of sugar Common, and above me to pay in mouthly installments? Address V. E. M., Buston Franceric.

WHO BROUGHT THAT CAN OF BEENS A Mystery for Three Members of the Follow Bepartment to Explain.

In Police Headquarters' trial room yesterday morning Police Commissioner McClave tried officially to discover how a "growler" of fresh beer came to get into the section room of the East 104th street station on the night of Sept. 21. Inspector Williams found the can there, and yesterday Sergeant John J. Joyce, who was in charge of the station at the time and Ward Detective Andrew Ferreti and Pa-

trolman S. S. Cox were brought before the Commissioner to explain the mystery. The Inspector testified that when he arrived at the station unexpectedly at 8:15 o'clock he two young men went there to see whether or not they had been accepted. This is the way

at the station unexpectedly at 8:15 o'clock he saw the policeman and the detective standing at the station unexpectedly at 8:15 o'clock he saw the policeman and the detective presended that they were showing the visitors the Rogues' Gallery. The women refused to give their names. They said that they had met Cox in the street, and asked him to show them the logues' Gallery.

Sergesant Joyce suggested as a possible explanation of the "growlers" presence that it might have been brought in by the women, and in trying to show how this could be he got tangled up in a marse of contradictions. Commissioner McClave commented on these inconsistencies, and finally invited the accused officers to come down to facts.

"I can't tell how the beer got there," said the Sergeant. "I was busy at the desk making out the roll call blotter."

"I don't know how the beer got there." Patrolman Cox protested.

These were all the facts the officers could give.

"The beer was there, and it was fresh." tan-

These were all the lasts.

"The beer was there, and it was fresh," testified the Inspector coldly. "I tasted it. The
can couldn't have walked in."

"The full Board will decide this case," announced Commissioner McClave as he gathered up the papers.

THE KILLING OF MRS. PEARSALL Mr. Fitzgerald Visits His Wife in the Harlem Police Court Prison.

John J. Fitzgerald, the husband of Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, the sister of Police In-spector McLaughlin, who shot and killed Mra. Carrie Pearsall on Menday last, called on his wife in the prison attached to the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Fitzgerald has been locked in the prison since being committed by Justice Welde on Tuesday morning. On Saturday she will be brought up for examination. Mr. Fitzgerald has constantly refused to discuss the case at all. Yesterday beyond saying that there were no grounds whatever for his wife's jealousy he declined to talk. To some attachés of the police court, however, Mr. Fitzgerald said in the morning that his wife was undoubtedly insane from jealousy. It was and had been for a long time a sort of mania with her. Friends of Mrs. Fitzgerald say, however, that they have never noticed any evidences of insanity about her. They alwars knew she was emotional and excitable, but never thought of her as crazy.

The funeral of Mrs. Fearsail will take place to-day. Justice Welde on Tuesday morning. On Satur-

The funeral of Mrs. Pearsall will take place to-day.

Policeman Pearsall said yesterday that the stories of his wife being fond of wearing jewelry and having a valuable collection of trinkets were untrue. "Like all women." he said. "she liked a little jewelry. What little she had about \$300 worth altogether, she bought with her own money. She never received presents from anybody. All the jewelry she bought on the installment plan. She was a hard-working woman and fond of her home." Coroner Schultze has not decided yet just when to hold the inquest, but it will probably be on Monday.

-The patronage of bicycle riders is nowadays no inconsiderable part of the custom of country hotels in districts where the roads are good.

-A pear tree in Fulton street in Hempstead, I. I. has ripe pears and blossoms on it, and an apple tree on the same grounds is also now in blossom. A horse classiful tree in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, in front of Fashington Park, now has its second crop of blossoms

-An apple tree known to be 148 years old, on the property of Mrs. Delia Hotchkias, in Cheshire, Conn., was destroyed by a recent storm. It bore fruit every fall, but only on one side each year. The side that bore one year would be barron the next. The tree yielded about 140 bushels annually.

—The fall is the time of the year when the country

demand for broken-down street-car horses is the great-est. During the cold weather the animals set used to their rural surroundings, recuperate, have only enough exercise to keep them in condition, and by spring are able to accomplish the heavier tasks of

-It is alleged of a gauger, not long ago dismissed from the revenue service, that he lost his place because of a tin breastplate. This chest pretector followed in shape the contour of his form, fitted on beneath the vest. It was hollow, and held about a fluid gallon. Its frequent filling at the expense of wholesale liquor dealers led to his downfail

-Forest fires in the region about Puget Sound have driven the bears and congars out of their mountain haunts into the valleys and among the farm lands and settlements. They have been seen in considerable numbers near some well-settled districts, and the in-habitants are afraid that the scarcity of feed occasioned by the fires may cause the flerce beasts to give them serious trouble.

—A four-tined allver fork bearing the name of the old steambeat S B. Bayard, which went out of service twenty years ago, was found in the stomach of a fortypound catfish hauled out of the Missouri at Louisiana, Mo, a few days ago. Where the fork has been for twenty years, and how long it has been serving as ballast in the catfish, are matters which have been au mitted to the river folk for discussion

-The other day some Luzerne lads who had visited a country fair and seen a bailoon ascension attempted to duplicate the novelty. While their parents were ab-sent from home one climbed to the roof and put a big paper bag over the chimney. To inflate this bag the other boy placed a lot of kerosene-soaked powder to the stove and "touched her off." The hour sured for \$500, and the criminal clause had been omib

ted.

—It is not for the tickling of the palate, but for drunkenness that the average Western Indian socks fire water, and the worst drink that would produce a wilder jag he would rather have than the linest Bourbon. About Tekon, Wash., the sale of whiskey to Indians being forbidden, the red men buy and eagerly drink lemon extract and similar preparations, which, being largely composed of alcohol, have a much more vivid effect than whiskey. - Henry Irving a voice gave symptoms of giving out while he was in San Francisco, and the result of a con-

tion was performed on the great actor's throat, and growth that had formed in the nose to such an extent that both the larynx and pharynx were much irritated, was removed. The improvement in Mr. Irving's voice after the operation was very marked, and he has sine expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result. A prospector who returned from Death Valley saveral days ago had succeeded in capturing a fine specimen of chuckswalls, which he has placed on exhibi-tion in a Los Angeles store window. The name of the tion in a Los Angeles store window. The name of the reptile is of indian origin. It inhabits rocky places and moves very rapidly in and out of the holes and crevices which are its biding places. In appearance the chuckswalls is like a lizard, but it has a snake-like

suitation with a specialist was that a surgical opera-

lizard of the region, with long claws, and it is covered with hard, bony scales.

—A woman footrad, with her confederates, recently plied a profitable trade in Kokomo, Ind., for some little time. She is an attractive young woman, about twenty years old. Her plan was to stand on a street corner in the fashionable suborbs, and, on plea of being alone and frightened, induce men to accompany her home. She would lead her dups down a dark street, where four or five young toughs were in waiting, when he would be set upon and robbed. She was identified by victims as being the chief actor in four a tempts at this sort of

head and tail. It has longer legs than the ordinary

The ticket agent and telegraph operator at one of the stations on the Advantack railway has an un-conquerable herror of travel in any way save on foot. He fears that horses will boit and that engines will jump the track, and the peris of navigation nothing would induce him to encounter. When business calls him to stratega—so far the limit of his journeyings since birth—he bids his family a solemn farewell, and

since birth—the birds his family a solemn farswell, and rejoices greatly on a safe return. He is a well-read, thoroughly sensible man, but, try as he will, he cannot overcome his dread of all forms of rapid tratest.

—The question whether thick sam is properly concerned to conserve the morals of Queen Victoria's indians is agitating the courts along the Northwestern frontier. See said American citizens in border towns of Washington have lately been convicted by juries of celling here to British Committee. selling beer to British Columbia Indians, and the Cour has imposed the regular fine of \$20 and costs which the State statutes impose for selling intestcants to indicans. Attorneys for the defence have claimed that the courts have no jurisdiction in such cases, and have appealed the matter to the superior Court, where it

appeared the matter to the emperior court, where it awaits a decision.

—Several prominent sportamen of Brazoria and Managarda counties, Texas, are about to organize an association for the protection of alligators—an odd sort of same protection—which they be leve will bring a good financial return. Hundreds of young alligators are about every month of the warm season by people who are decirous to kill something and do not how or care for the value of alligator sams and teeth. There are now several alligator farms in Texas which are regarded as good investments for besides devouring the garded as good investments, for, besides devouring the carrien that makes the water injurious to stock, the alligators clear it of the gars that are so destructive so black base and the fish the Southerners sail " treat."